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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/773,503	02/06/2004	Michael E. McClurken	TLK019CON	6627
32047	7590	03/01/2010	EXAMINER	
GROSSMAN, TUCKER, PERREAULT & PFLEGER, PLLC 55 SOUTH COMMERCIAL STREET MANCHESTER, NH 03101			PEFFLEY, MICHAEL F	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3739	
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			03/01/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/773,503	MCCLURKEN, MICHAEL E.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Michael Peffley	3739

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 December 2009.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 37,39-62 and 66-68 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 37,39-62 and 66-68 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 6 Feb 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
     1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
     2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
     3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

Applicant's response, filed December 22, 2009, has been fully considered by the examiner. The following is a complete response to the December 22, 2009 communication.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 37, 39-51, 53-62 and 66-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mulier et al (6,096,037) in view of the teachings of Huitema et al (5,562,702) and Eggers et al ('674).

Mulier et al disclose a device for clamping and treating electrodes, and specifically teach that providing an electrolytic solution from fluid outlets in the jaws will enhance the delivery of energy to tissue. Figures 4 and 5 show the electrode in the jaw member, the electrode having a plurality of fluid outlets for delivering fluid to tissue. Mulier et al fail to specifically disclose a dimensional change sensor for measuring tissue thickness.

Huitema et al disclose another forceps device, and specifically teach that it is known to include sensors in forceps jaws for measuring tissue thickness (col. 9, lines 48-51). The Huitema et al forceps device may also include energy delivery means for

treating tissue. Huitema et al fail to specifically disclose the type and placement of the thickness measuring sensor.

Eggers et al also disclose a dimensional change sensor (310) which is an ultrasound sensor that detects a change in the thickness of tissue as it is being ablated. The sensor is used to control the output of RF energy and alerts the user of changing tissue thickness to prevent creating too deep a channel in tissue (col. 23, lines 50-63). The examiner maintains the device is inherently a “shrinkage sensor” since the channel created by the device is creating a shrinking tissue area (i.e. channel) that is being detected by the sensor, and the sensor provides feedback regarding the shrinking of the tissue (i.e. the depth of the channel).

To have provided the Mulier et al forceps device with a sensor for measuring tissue thickness would have been an obvious consideration for one of ordinary skill in the art, particularly since Huitema et al teach that it is known to provide such sensors on forceps devices. To have further provided a surface mounted sensor would have been an obvious design consideration since Eggers et al fairly teach it is known to use such a surface mounted sensor to monitor tissue thickness.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed December 22, 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant continues to argue that the Eggers ultrasonic transducer does not grasp tissue or move relative to tissue while having a grasp on tissue. The examiner

continues to maintain that it is not necessary for the Eggers reference to teach such a feature. The test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

The use of ultrasound as a measuring medium is very well-known in the art. Reflectance of the ultrasound waves from different mediums is used to ascertain distance. In Eggers, the ultrasound measures tissue thickness based on the difference of the reflected signal from one tissue (i.e. heart tissue) and the absence of tissue (i.e. beyond the heart wall). The same principle would apply in placing an ultrasound transducer on a forceps device. The difference between the energy reflected by the tissue and by the opposing forceps device would be used to determine tissue thickness. Those of ordinary skill in the art are well versed in the operating principles of ultrasound transducers for measuring distance.

Mulier and Huitema both disclose devices that grasp tissue, and Huitema specifically teaches that it is known to provide a tissue thickness sensor on a tissue grasping device. Eggers is merely used to teach a known type of tissue thickness sensor, and specifically one that may be used to feedback a signal to an energy generator to control the delivery of energy based on tissue thickness. The examiner maintains the Eggers sensor would inherently be capable of working on such a grasping

device since it measures reflected signals to measure tissue thickness and since the opposing jaw would be easily distinguishable in such a reflected signal to readily define the tissue thickness.

Applicant's argument on page 9 of the response that "from the foregoing understanding of the references as set forth in the Office Action, it appears that *none* of the references disclose 'a dimensional change sensor configured to grasp the tissue and move relative to the dimensional change of the tissue while having a grasp of the tissue'" is not germane to the rejection. This argument is directed solely to the anticipation of the claims, since if a reference did teach all these elements the claims would be anticipated. The examiner maintains that the above features are fairly suggested and taught by the combination of the references. Moreover, the examiner maintains there is proper motivation for the combination of references. Mulier provides the basic jaw structure having an electrode and fluid outlets. Huitema teach that it is known to provide grasping devices with a dimensional change sensor to measure tissue thickness as it is being grasped, and Eggers et al teach of using ultrasound energy as a modality for measuring tissue thickness. The logic for combining these teachings is very linear and properly motivated given the combined teachings of the prior art. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Regarding claim 68, the examiner continues to assert that an ultrasound device may be considered a “mechanical” dimensional change sensor. There is absolutely no distinguishing structure recited with this newly added limitation. The attachment of an ultrasound transducer to the jaws would be mechanical, and the measured ultrasonic waves may be considered to be “mechanical waves”.

The examiner maintains the references are properly combined and fairly teach the claimed limitations.

***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Peffley whose telephone number is (571) 272-4770. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri from 7am-4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Linda Dvorak can be reached on (571) 272-4764. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Michael Peffley/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3739

/mp/  
February 25, 2010